

UNIT 1: ACTIVITY 1, TRANSPARENCY 1a

**BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN
ISO 14001 EMS AND ITS
APPLICATIONS IN CERTIFICATION OF
FOREST MANAGEMENT**

By

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**UNIT 1: READING MATERIALS
&
VISUALS**

 **ACTIVITY 1**

UNIT 1

 **ACTIVITY 2**

Unit 1

UNDERSTANDING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (SFM)

Objectives

On completion of Unit 1, participants will be able to

- 1. Specify and differentiate various definitions of SFM,**
- 2. Develop understanding on issues of voluntary requirement of SFM in forest certification,**
- 3. Identify types of forest certification and implement an effective certification scheme, and**
- 4. State the objectives of and standards associated with forest certification.**

Structural Contents of Unit 1:

 **Activity 1: Definitions of, Issues and Types of Certification in SFM.**

 **Activity 2: Standards in and Objectives of Forest Certification.**

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN ISO 14001 EMS AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN CERTIFICATION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION: HEADLINES

BOX 1.

An Eco-label is COMING YOUR WAY

BOX 2.

UNITED COLORS of Eco-Labeling
Green labels as a sales gimmick are history but the concept itself is showing distinct signs of life.

INTRODUCTION: HEADLINES

BOX 3.

Eco-label the carrot,
LEGISLATION THE STICK

ACTIVITY 1

DEFINITION OF, ISSUES AND TYPES OF CERTIFICATION IN SFM

OBJECTIVE

At the end of Activity 1, the participants will be able to:

- 1. Evaluate and explain the arguments for and the needs to operationalize a sustainable forest management certification scheme.**

DEFINITIONS

Terms and definitions in the field of environmental management are included in each of the ISO 14000 series of standards. In addition, ISO 14050 (Environmental management - Vocabulary) (to be published) addresses terms and definitions in particular.

Environmental Aspect

Element of an organization's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment.

*** A significant environmental aspect is an environmental aspect that has or can have a significant environmental impact.**

Environmental Impact

Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products or services.



Environmental Management System

The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.

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Generally considered to be a plant community of predominantly trees and other woody vegetation growing together, its land, flora and fauna, their interrelationships, and the resources and values attributed to it.

Organization

Company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions and administration.

*** For organizations with more than one operating unit, a single operating unit may be defined as an organization.**



Principles, Criteria and Indicators

International, national and private sector initiatives, whether governmental or non-governmental, provide a common hierarchical framework including “Principles, Criteria and Indicators” for evaluating progress towards achieving Sustainable Forest Management. In some initiatives the principles are considered to be included in the criteria.



Principles

Fundamental rules which serve as a basis for reasoning and action. Principles are explicit elements of a goal such as Sustainable Forest Management.



Criteria

Aspects that are considered important and by which success or failure can be judged. The role of criteria is to characterize or define the essential elements or set of conditions or processes by which sustainable forest management may be assessed.

Indicators

Quantitative, qualitative or descriptive measures that when periodically measured and monitored show the direction of change.

Sustainable Development

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (The Brundtland Report).

Definition of Sustainable Forest Management

BOX 4.

UNCED Statement of Forest Principles

Forest resources and forest lands should be sustainably managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual human needs of present and future generation.



Definition of Sustainable Forest Management

BOX 5.

ITTO Sustainable Forestry Management

Sustainable forest management is the process of managing permanent forest land to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to the production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undesirable effects on the physical and social environment.



Definition of Sustainable Forest Management

BOX 6.

Canadian: What is SFM?

The maintenance and enhancement of the long term health of forest ecosystems, for the benefit of all living things while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations.



Definition of Sustainable Forest Management

American Forest and Paper Association

Sustainable forestry means managing our forest to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by practising a land stewardship ethic which integrates the growing, nurturing and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and water quality, and wildlife and fish habitat.



Definition of Sustainable Forest Management

1. Environment / Ecology

A healthy ecosystem maintaining its function, productivity, adaptability and capability for renewal.

2. Social

Conforms with social acceptable norms or does not stretch them beyond a community's tolerance for change.

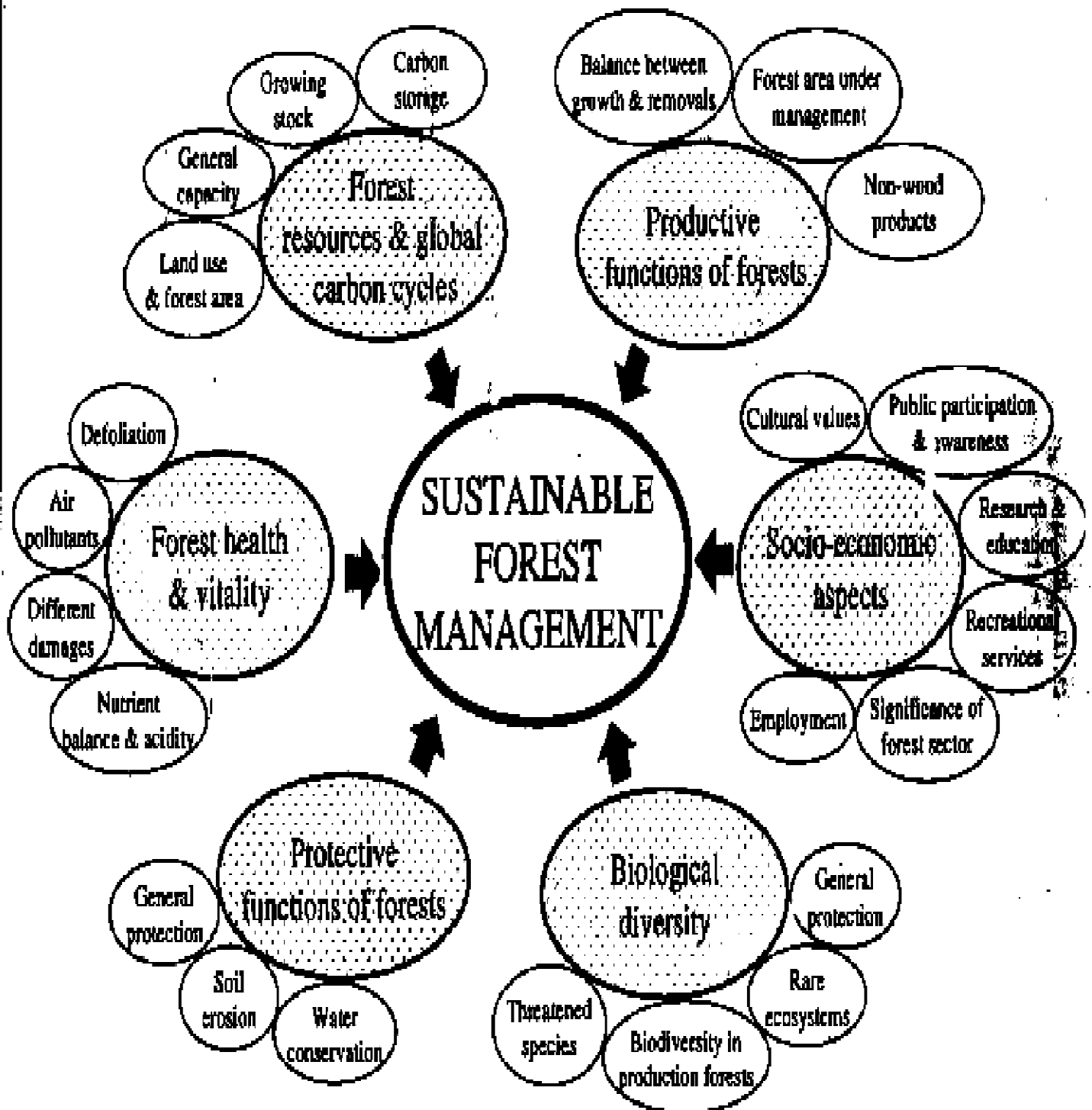


Definition of Sustainable Forest Management

3. Economic

Benefits to the societies in question exceed the costs incurred without deleting the capital for future generations.

PAN-EUROPEAN CRITERIA AND EXAMPLE INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

Syn. Forest Auditing

“Is A Particular Forest Being Managed On A Sustainable Basis?”





FOREST PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

Syn. Chain-of-Custody

“Is A Particular Product Come From An Area That Has Been Managed On A Sustainable Basis?”

Operational Characteristics Of An Effective Certification Scheme

BOX 7.

-  1. Be acceptable to and implementable by national governments and forest owners.
-  2. Be acceptable to customers in both domestic and international markets.
-  3. Reliable, transparent, and independent in its procedure of assessment or audit.
-  4. Be practical to implement, based on agreed performance standards that is understood at all levels of timber and wood market chain.

-- continue Box 8

Operational Characteristics Of An Effective Certification Scheme




Continue...

BOX 8.

-  **5. Be appreciative of commitments to improvement and progress towards practical achievement of sustainable forest management within a time frame agreed by international community.**
-  **6. Not be used as a non-tariff barrier against producer countries.**
-  **7. Should apply to all types of forests.**
-  **8. Be cost effective especially to small scale forest owners or operators.**

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 1:

Box 9.



-  1. Now there is no universally acceptable definition of SFM,
-  2. Forest management certification (FMC) and forest product certification (FPC) are voluntary in nature, and usually private sector led,
-  3. FPC or chain-of-custody is carried out after only FMC in which the products originate has been verified or else the FPC will not be possible, i.e. the products will not be certified and given a label as coming from a sustainably or well managed forest,

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continue...

Box 10.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 1:

-  4. Both FMC and FPC entail extra expenditure and hence they expect a premium price on the products, which may or may not come about, and
-  5. Irrespective of FMC and FPC, managing the forests on a sustainable manner is of paramount importance, as forest resources are renewable and in the long term it benefits ecologically and environmentally as well as economically and socially.

ACTIVITY 2

STANDARDS IN AND OBJECTIVES OF FOREST CERTIFICATION

OBJECTIVE


At the end of Activity 2, the participants will be able to:

1. Understand and state precisely the differences between Management System Standards as contained in ISO 14001 and Performance Standards as contained the set of principle, criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management, and
2. Specify the objectives of assessment of forest management in certification.

BOX 8.

**EXAMPLES OF ORGANIZATION OR
PROCESS HAVING STANDARDS IN
FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION**

 **INTERGOVERNMENTAL:** The Helsinki Process; The Montreal Process; ITTO; Tarapoto; ATO

 **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS):** SGS-Forestry (UK): QUALIFOR Programme; Rainforest Alliance (US): Smart Wood Program; The Soil Association (UK): Wood Mark Program; SCS (US): Forest Conservation Program; WWF: Criteria for Forest Quality.

 **NATIONAL:** CERFLOR (Brazil); Initiative Tropenwald (Germany); LEI (Indonesia); Forestry Accord (New Zealand); Living Forest Program (Norway); Richer Forest Program (Sweden); MC&I (Malaysia)

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AN EXAMPLE OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION



MALAYSIAN CRITERIA & INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

(Will be distributed by the trainer)

BOX 9.

FRAMEWORK OF PROCEDURAL AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN CERTIFICATION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT



FIGURE 1. ISO 14001 FRAMEWORK

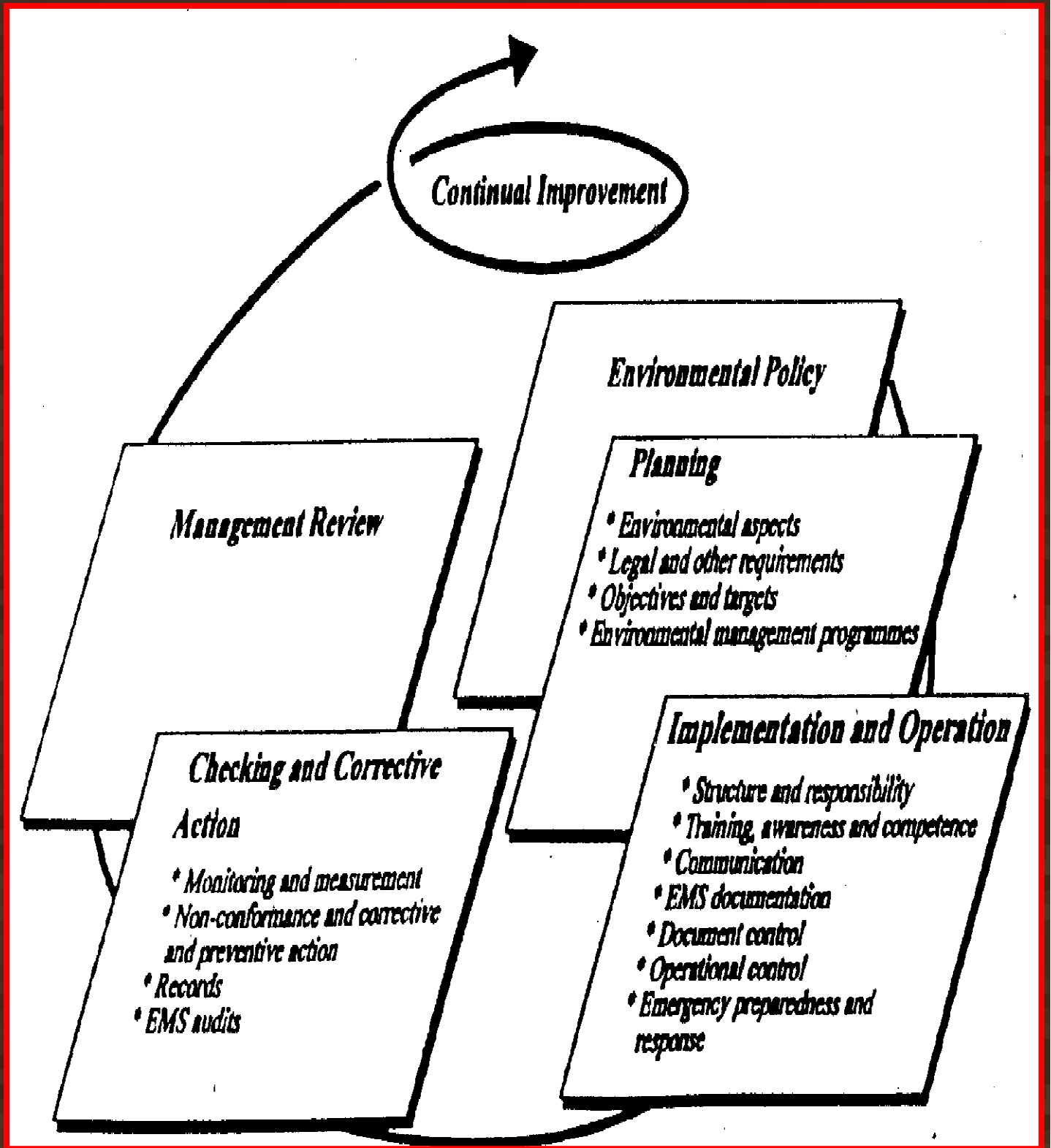
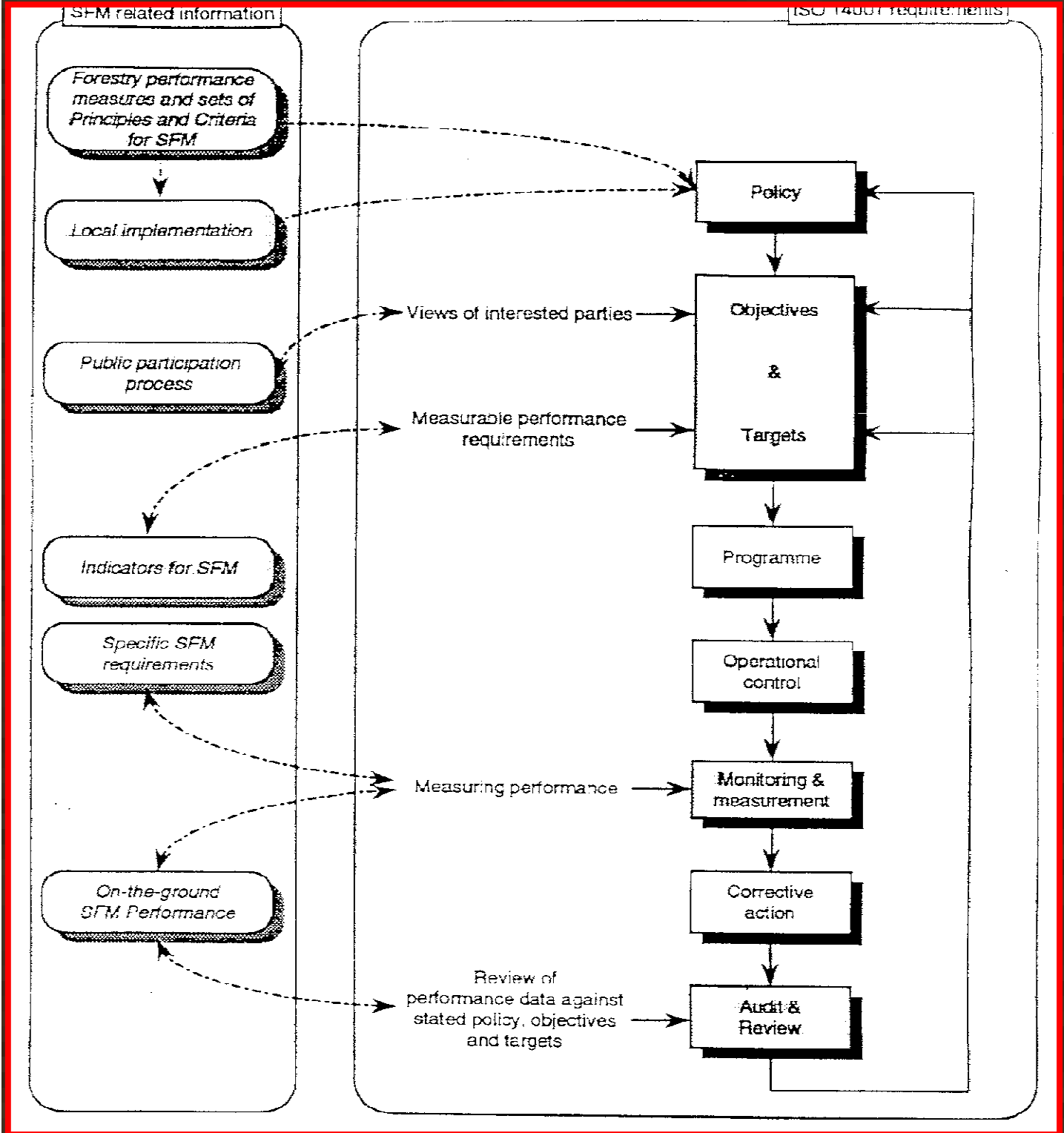














FIGURE 2: APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ISO 14001 EMS



Why ISO?

-  **Is the authoritative international standards body**
-  **Has consistent, transparent and credible procedures and tools:**
 -  **the certificate**
 -  **the standards**
 -  **the system**
 -  **the certifier**
-  **Provides open accountable process**
-  **ISO 14001 provides:**
 -  **An international framework for certification that can contribute to SFM.**

Why ISO?

-  **ISO 14001 EMS for forest management certification is an internationally acceptable “standards” business.**
-  **Involvement of any internationally recognized standards bodies is desirable.**
-  **Conformity assessment is essential for world trade.**

Objective of Assessment of Forest Management in Certification

1. To ensure that the management team of a forestry organization has a clear understanding of the certification process, the necessary long-term commitments to their EMS, and the measures that need to be taken to make their EMS certifiable against ISO 14001.

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Objective of Assessment of Forest Management in Certification

- 2. To examine the status of an organization's EMS in relation to its forestry practices, including the adequacy of the organization's environmental performance criteria (policy, objective, and target) as judge from a relevant set of principles, criteria, and indicators (if any).

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Objective of Assessment of Forest Management in Certification

-  3. To identify and report areas of an organization's EMS that require improvements to forest management practices that would prevent the organization from being certified against ISO 14001. The means by which the required improvements are made and the time it takes are entirely the decision of the organization.

GOOD UNDERSTANDING ESSENTIAL!!

“ Unlike the FSC, the ISO 14000 (and the ISO 9000 likewise) involves the certification of production methods and the management systems (process-certification), The labelling of timber and timber products based on the ISO 14000 is therefore practically out of the question.”

“ The ifw maintains that it is possible and practicable and would be worthwhile to combine the two approaches in order to create a uniform, internationally recognised basis for the certification and labelling of timber and timber products. “

Stefan Schardt. 1997. It's time for action!
The certification of forests and labelling of
timber must be put into practice now.
Holz-Zentralblatt 11.04.1977 (english
translation on 28 May 1999 by Stefan
Schardt: Managing Director of ifw)

QUICK REMINDERS ABOUT ISO 14000

- ISO does not assess or audit environmental management systems to confirm that they conform to ISO 14001.
- ISO does not issue ISO 14000 certificate.
- ISO does not carry out approval of ISO 14000 certificate, which is issued by certification (registration) bodies independently of ISO.
- The ISO logo is a registered trademark and ISO does not authorize its use in connection with ISO 14000 certification (registration).
- ISO 14001 is not a label signifying a "green" or "environmentally friendly" product. No product label, advertisement or other promotional material should give the impression that a product is "ISO 14001-certified" or "ISO 14001-registered"

ISO.1997. Publicizing your ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 certification. ISO Central Secretariat, Switzerland.

Summary of Activity 2

- ✘ 1. Again, certification is voluntary and the standards chosen depend on the market requirements. Both Management System Standards using ISO 14001 and the Performance Standards using principle, criteria and indicators, such as ITTO or MC&I, are possible,
- ✘ 2. The use of ISO 14001 emphasizes the environmental aspects of the forest management practices and its interrelated activities carried out by both the people within and outside the organization,

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Summary of Activity 2

- ✘ **3. It is possible to relate ISO 14001 EMS to all aspects of forestry activities in the areas of ecology, environment, economic and social, thus making forest management certification using ISO 14001 possible, and**
- ✘ **4. As ISO 14001 is generic in nature, i.e., non-commodity specific, we need to interpret all the relevant requirements of ISO 14001 to the forest management activities. This will be done in Unit 2.**

THANK YOU

THANK
YOU

Optional: continue to
ISO/TC 207 & WG2-
Forestry

THANK YOU

THANK YOU

continue Unit 2